War Department, changing places with

Auditor Brown. In his new place he main-

tained his record as an executive officer,

and soon had the work, which was much

by the treasury officials, but was not popu-

lar with some of the subordinates in his

office, who complained that he was un-

necessarily harsh in his treatment of them

and often exacted more work than they

could do. It is also said that in order to

keep the work up to date he would require

them to work overtime and lose a part of

their annual vacation. The treasury offi-

statements and say that the auditor re-

quired from each clerk a good day's work

MacDonald is a brother of William H.

MacDonald, the well-known baritone sing-

er of the Bostonians, who is said to have

educated him for the operatic stage. He is

unmarried, fifty-eight years of age, and is

tall and fine looking. He also is from Ohio

and has been in the government service

since soon after the civil war. In 1869 he

was removed from his position as chief of

division in the office of the commissioner

War Department. In 1897 he was

made disbursing officer in that of-

fice, in addition to his other duties,

receiving in all \$2,000 a year. In February,

1906, his accounts were found short \$1,000

and upon being required to make an explanation he claimed that on one occasion

he had forgotten to close his safe on leav-

ing his office and that it had been robbed of

\$1,000. He produced evidence which tended

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 1.)

AGREEMENT AS IT WAS SIGNED BY

THE ENVOYS AT PEKING.

Summary of the Wrongs Inflicted on

Foreigners, for Which China

Must Make Atonement.

PUNISHMENT OF BOXERS.

Most of the Provisions of the Note,

Which Are All Irrevocable, the

Same as Heretofore Announced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The State De-

partment to-day made public the text of

the joint note of the powers to China,

ment of China, as agreed upon by the rep-

Peking, Dec. 4, 1900, and subsequently

unparalleled in history, and outrages

were committed under particularly odious

circumstances. The principal of these

"First-On the 20th of June, his Excel-

lency, Baron Von Ketteler, while on his

way to the Tsung li Yamen, in the perform-

by soldiers of the regular army, acting un-

"Second-On the same day the foreign

egations were attacked and besieged. The

attacks continued without intermission un-

til the 14th of August, on which date the

arrival of the foreign forces put an end to

same time the Chinese government of-

abroad, that it guaranteed the security of

"Third-On the 11th of June, Mr. Suju-

yima, chancellor of the legation of Japan.

city. In Peking and several provinces, for-

eigners were murdered, tortured or at-

tacked by the Boxers and the regular

troops, and such as escaped death owed

their salvation solely to their own deter-

mined resistance. Their establishments

"Fourth-Foreign cemeteries, at Peking

specially, were desecrated, the graves

"These occurrences necessarily led the

hing to the end of protecting the lives of

their representatives and nationals and

restoring order. During their march to

Peking the allied forces met with resistance

from the Chinese army and had to over-

"Inasmuch as China has recognized her

responsibility, expressed regret and evinced

a desire to see an end put to the situation

created by the aforesaid disturbances, the

powers have determined to accede to her

request on the irrevocable conditions

enumerated below, which they deem as in-

and to prevent their recurrence.

Ketteler, minister of Germany,

quently designate.

have been destroyed.

dispensible to explate the crimes committed

-Article I.-

"A-The dispatch to Berlin of an ex-

traordinary mission headed by an imperial

Chinese government for the assassination

f his Excellency, the late Baron Von

"B-The erection on the spot of the

assassination of a commemorative monu-

pearing an inscription in the Latin, German

and Chinese languages expressing the re-

grets of the Emperor of China for the

-II.-

"A-The severest punishment for the per-

sons designated in the imperial decree of

"B-The suspension for five years of all

official examinations in the cities where

-III.-

"Equitable reparation to be made by the

hinese government to the Japanese gov-

-IV.-

"An explatory monument to be erected by

he imperial Chinese government in every

foreign or international cemetery which

has been desecrated or in which the graves

-V.-

"The maintenance, under conditions to be

determined by the powers, of the interdic-

ion against the importation of arms, as

well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammuni-

-VI.-

"Equitable indemnities to governments cieties, companies and individuals, as well

s for Chinese who during the late occur-

rences have suffered in person or in prop-erty in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners. China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers

CONTINUED ON PAGE 1. COL. 11

ernment for the murder of Mr. Sujuyima.

been subjected to cruel treatment.

ment, befitting the rank of the deceased

pened and the remains scattered abroad.

them. These attacks were made by the

the note is here given:

rimes were the following:

der orders from the chiefs.

were looted and destroyed

come it by force.

the legations.

FOR

REPARATION

DEMAND

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRAGEDY IN THE WAR DEPART-MENT AT WASHINGTON.

Frank H. Morris, Auditor, Killed by Samuel McDonald, Who Then Attempted to Commit Suicide.

LATTER HAD A GRIEVANCE

AND VISITED MORRIS'S OFFICE. WHERE A QUARREL ENSUED.

Were Struggling in Each Other's Arms When a Clerk Entered and Witnessed the Tragedy.

M'DONALD PUT UNDER ARREST

ASSAULTED THE WATCHMAN AS HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

Also Put a Bullet in Himself and Slashed His Throat-Career of the Auditor and His Assailant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 .- Frank H. Morris, of Ohio, auditor of the War Department, was shot and instantly killed about 2:10 o'clock this afternoon by Samuel Mac-Donald, of Ohio, recently a disbursing clerk of the treasury, in the former's office, at the Winder building, on Seventeenth street. MacDonald afterward shot himself and also slashed his throat with a penknife.

Auditor Morris was closeted alone with MacDonald when the shooting occurred, and in trying to make his escape he also assaulted the watchman, Thomas Cusick, with the butt of his revolver. He was arrested while leaving the building. When the officers arrested him he was heard to exclaim: "I did it. I know I'm done for."

An eyewitness to the latter part of the encounter stated that on hearing the sound of the shots he ran into the auditor's office, which he had just left. On entering the room he saw the two men struggling in each other's arms, MacDonald holding his revolver close up to Morris's breast. Mac-Donald, after firing again, attempted to get out of the room, but encountered a number of clerks and employes which the sound of the firing had brought to the doors, and then turned and fired. This is believed to have been the fatal shot. Employes who knew MacDonald said he had a grievance against Morris, who, he claimed, was responsible for having his pay reduced. Others who knew him said that they could not attribute his deed to anything but a diseased brain from overindulgence in

M'DONALD'S CONDITION. McDonald was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where the doctors have been busily engaged in trying to save his life. He was bleeding profusely from gashes he had made across his throat, but it was found on examination that the jugular vein had not been pierced and that the wound was not likely to endanger his life. The bullet wound in the breast proved to be more serious. The bullet entered the left breast below the heart and lodged in the back between the ribs. An operation was performed and the ball removed. The doctors were hopeful the man would pull through unless blood poisoning or unfavorable symptoms developed. While Mc-Donald was in the hands of the surgeons a police officer sat near him and kept him under constant surveillance. Technically he is under arrest and in the custody of the police, but while the fight for his life is going on there will be no restraint beyond surveillance. Owing to the critical nature of his wounds the doctors have not permitted him to be seen for the purpose of giving a statement.

The desperate character of the struggle between Morris and McDonald is disclosed the officials of the audi who were near the scene of the The auditor sat at his desk signing the day's mail when McDonald entered for a few minutes' private conwith him. Clerks in the ade heard loud talking, and Mcapparently threatening. Then Morris turn in his chair and come toward the doorway. Morris backed om. McDonald following a few The first shot had been fired orris backed in. It missed the was imbedded in the doorway horrified, stepped forward to But as they did so McDonald ward and grabbed Morris by the and dragged him back into the auditor's office. Now the men were breast rush in and no one saw what followed immediately thereafter, but two heard in rapid succession. It is evident that Morris sought to grab the from his assailant and that his ver the barrel when the second fired, for his hand is pierced, the ball then imbedding itself in the wall.

McDonald then put the revolver close to the auditor's heart and fired for the third time the bullet went to its Morris fell lifeless. The clerks and saw McDonald standing over As they looked they saw him weapon against himself and fire. walked to the hall. McDonald threatened the life of anyone who dared intercept him. It was then that he struck Cusick, who was in the hall and who made stop him. Going to the street he sat down on a pile of bags and drew the pen knife from his pocket and slashed his throat. Two police officers were near by and selzed the man. He made no resistance

and was taken to the hospital. The body of Morris was lifeless when his subordinates reached his side. The boson was powder-marked where the in, showing how near the weapon had been held. The remains were taken to an undertaking establishment and Coroner Nevitt will hold an inquest on Monday, the funeral following that afternoon or Tues-

Careers of the Two Men.

Frank H. Morris was a native of Cleveland, O. He was forty-nine years of age and leaves a widow and two sons. He entered the government service at the beginning of the present administration as auditor for the Navy Department. During the first two years he made an exceptionally good rec-

ord for efficiency, britiging the delayed of work up to date and putting the office in better shape than ever before. A year and more ago Morris was made auditor for the

COL. ASA BIRD GARDINER REMOVED behind, up to date. He was well regarded BY GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

> District Attorney of New York County, Who Failed to Perform His Duty in November.

cials, however, do not agree with these ACTED IN DEFIANT MANNER

AND ENCOURAGED DEMOCRATS TO COMMIT ELECTION FRAUDS.

Paid No Attention to the Letter Written by the Governor in Regard to Chief Devery's Order.

of customs. In 1890 he was reappointed REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL clerk in the office of the auditor of the

> LENGTHY STATEMENT BY THE EM-PIRE STATE'S EXECUTIVE.

Eugene A. Philbin, of New York City, a Democrat, Appointed to the Vacant Position.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.-Governor Roosevelt announced to-night that he had removed from office Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, district attorney of New York county on charges preferred by Deputy Attorney General A. H. Hammond. At the same time the Governor made it known that he had appointed Eugene A. Philbin, of New York city, Commissioner of State Board of Charities, and a Democrat, to fil the vacancy. In a lengthy memorandum the Governor sets forth his reasons for removing Colonel Gardiner. He says:

"The change vitally affecting the conduct the district attorney is that which relates to his attitude at and about election toward the indictment of Chief of Police Devery after the latter had issued a scandalously improper and seditious order to the WHICH INCLUDES INDEMNITY AND police force under him.

"Where the conduct of the district attorney of the county of New York effects elections, this conduct becomes a matter not merely of county, but of State and national concern. Fraud or violence at the polls in New York county in a national election may concern not merely the county itself, not merely the other counties of the State. but also the other States of the Union. It is a mere truism to assert that honest elections, free from both fraud and violence, stand at the very basis of our form of republican self-government. There is no use in discussing principles and issues unless it prefacing it as follows: "The following is settled that the conclusion which the ma-English version is understood to be in jority reaches upon such principles and substantial equivalence of the text of the issues shall be honestly recorded in the French note to be addressed to the governelection itself. There can be no possible justification for any man and above all for resentatives of the co-operating powers at any public officer, failing to do everything amended before signature." The text of in his power to prevent crime against the ballot box. No more serious crime against the State, and in time of peace, no crime "During the months of May, June, July and August of the current year, serious disas serious, can be committed.

turbances broke out in the northern prov-INCITEMENT TO FRAUD. nces of China, in which artrocious crimes "Before the election last November there was the most open incitement by certain against the law of nations, against the laws of humanity, and against civilization, leading politicians to violence and fraud at the polls. In New York State in particular this incitement took the form of a naked appeal to mob violence, the leader of one of the two great parties in this State urging his followers, in repeated public utance of his official functions, was murdered terances, to gather at the polls and criminally assault the officers of the law in certain contingencies. Utterances such as these of course excited great public uneasiness and bade fair to cause the most serious disturbances, but there was nothing to be done regarding them so long as regular troops, who joined the Boxers. and who obeyed the orders of the court they were only the utterances of individemanating from the imperial palace. At the

vals in private life. "When, however, the chief of police of ficially declared, by its representatives the city of New York issued a public order to his subordinates in which he incited them to criminal violation of the law-an while in charge of an official mission, was killed by the regulars at the gates of the ize some men and to encourage the entire disorderly and lawless element-the situation became so grave as to call for the intereference of the chief executive of the State. Accordingly, the chief executive notified the mayor, the sheriff and the district attorney that, in view of the issuance of this order, they would be held to a strict accountability for their act in preserving or failing to preserve the public oreign powers to dispatch their troops to

"The mayor and the sheriff promptly responded to this notification, expressing and showing their desire to see that the laws were observed, the mayor taking immediate steps to force the chief of police to re scind the obnoxious order itself. About the same time the grand jury found an indictment against the chief of police for having

GARDINER'S INTERVIEWS.

"Alone, among the other city officials charged with the solemn duty of enforcing the laws, the district attorney, on whom rested the heaviest responsibility of prince in order to express the regrets of his Majesty, the Emperor of China, and of the the enforcement of the law, gave, by public utterance, ald and comfort to the chief of police. There is a flat conflict of veracity between the district attorney and his accused on this point. In the newspapers of the day following those containing the publication of the chief of police's order, there appeared interviews of the district attorney in which he attacked the grand jury and justified the chief of police. To give out such interviews was. Sept. 25, 1900, and for those whom the repof course, to give active encouragement resentatives of the powers should subseto every element in the community which was enlisted upon the side of fraud or violence. The district attorney denied that oreigners have been massacred or have he gave them out. Two witnesses have

> same, and in one case the testimony is explicit that he was informed that the interview was for publication. These interviews, and others like them, appeared conspicuously in the various morning papers and were never repudiated then or afterwards by the district attorney. He never acknowledged in any way the receipt of the notification by the chief executive which, if anything had been needed, would certainly have called his attention to the gravity of the situation and have aroused his vigilance as to anything he might say

testified that he independently gave them

interviews which were substantially the

"Under the cirucmstances it is impossible to believe that he did not give such interview or was ignorant of its publication. It is equally incredible that he could be norant of the effect that might be pronem, by such public statements from that to three Democrats

OFFICA | county official whose special duty it should | T be to see to the observance of the law in the county. Had the other officials concerned assumed or preserved a similar attitude the very gravest consequences might have ensued, and the district attorney cannot be allowed to profit by the fact that

> sequences of his own acts. "As to the charges that the district attorney failed in his duty in assisting the officials of the attorney general's office who were concerned in preventing violations of the election law, it appears that there was such failure, at any rate, in certain cases prior to the election. This does not appear to have been the case after the election. It is impossible again to accept the plea that acts like these are to be excused on the ground that they spring from folly rather than from intent to do wrong.

"Under these circumstances the district attorney of the county of New York is removed from office."

Roosevelt to Ride the Masonic Goat. NEW YORK, Dec. 22 .- It was learned tonight that Governor Roosevelt will become a member of Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, F. and A. M., of Oyster Bay, L. I. On Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, 1901, the "entered apprentice" will be conferred upon Governor Roosevelt, After the ceremonies prominent Masons from all over the country will be present.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

President of an Explosive Company Killed by Nitroglycerin.

LIMA, O., Dec. 22.-William Reddick, of Findlay, president of the Producers' Explosive Company was blown to atoms this afternoon by an explosion of nitroglycerin at the company's factory near here. The explosion shattered hundreds of window yesterday for the holidays and Mr. Reddick had gone out to put a padlock on that door. The explosion occurred in the magazine.

## ADMITS HIS PERJURY

ROBERT NOAKES, WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST CALEB POWERS.

Says He Received \$1,000 from Goebel for His Evidence in the Trial at Georgetown Ky.

FARM ESTABLISHED

WHERE HE AND OTHERS WERE COACHED IN THEIR PARTS.

Campbell Had Sworn to "Break Howard's Neck"-Appellate Court Passes the Case of Powers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.-The Evening Post to-day prints what purports to be the confession and recantation of Robert Noakes, one of the "big four" witnesses for the prosecution in the Powers trial for the killing of Senator William Goebel. The confession was made at Danville, Vermillion county, Illinois, is dated on Dec. 17, and is attested by the clerk of the Circuit

Court for Vermillion county.

Noakes charges Campbell and his lawyer, Maynor, with entrapping him. He says he was kept full of whisky, and that when he went on the stand he was mentally irresponsible from the excessive use of intoxicants. He says Arthur Goebel kept him supplied with money; that direct offers were made for perjured testimony, out of which to weave a noose for Jim Howard's neck, and that Arthur Goebel paid him \$1,000 for testifying; how an elaborate spy system was maintained; how lies were made and furnished to the public press to inflame the public mind against found guilty on the strength of perjured estimony; how the so-called "informers" were coached and drilled on a "witness farm" back of Cincinnati; how threats and br.bes and promises were employed by Campbell and Goebel to keep them in line for the work laid out. He tells that, while he testified only against Caleb Powers, he was used and paid as a spy and outside aid-de-camp by Campbell and Goebel in the Howard and Youtsey trials, and details, with minute circumstantiality, how Campbell first got him drunk and in "proper trim" for his first statement, which was

made in Campbell's office. Noakes's statement is not attested by oath. He made it at Danville, Ill., and verified the results of five hours of dictation, but when he found he was not going to be paid sufficient money to take him out of the country he said he wanted time to 'think it over." This was granted, and the next day he could not be found, and is believed to have left the United States.

Attorney W. R. Jewell, of Danville, and Attorney Max Louis, also of Danville, who had secured the statement, went before County Clerk M. J. Barger, of Vermillion county, and made oath as to the genuineness of Noakes's statement, and their affidavits were attested by the clerk. Two paragraphs from the statement are as fol-

"He [Campbell] laid his hand on my shoulder and looked at me and said: 'Bob, I am going to break Jim Howard's neck; and I need the evidence I spoke to you about to do it with. I have \$500 here to pay for that evidence. We got John L Jones for \$300, and if you work it right you can secure his friends for the same amount. and you will have \$300 left to your credit.'

"The nervous strain that I had gone through with had left me almost a total wreck, and I was kept under the influence of intexicating liquors. In this condition I made a statement in Tom Campbell's room. At the time I went on the witness stand at Georgetown and swore to the facts contained in this statement I was still under the influence or liquor; was almost a nervous wreck, and under all the circumstances was not a responsible witness."

HOPE FOR CALEB POWERS.

His Case Will Be Acted on by the New Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 2.-The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day until the Janpary term without rendering a decision is the case of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the nent. This passes it up to the new

the action of others prevented the evil con- | WEST POINT CADETS THINK THE PRACTICE IS BENEFICIAL.

> It Takes the Conceit Out of Vain Youths, and Teaches Them to Obey Their Superior Officers.

FAVORITISM IS SHOWN

SONS OF THE RICH AND POOR ARE ALL TREATED ALIKE.

It Makes No Difference Whether the Conceited Boy Is Son of a President or of a Common Citizen.

there will be a dinner. It is expected that HUMILITY IS A NECESSITY

IN THE PRESENCE OF UPPER CLASS-MEN, THE CADETS ALL SAY,

And It Is Enforced by Various Methods, Including "Exercising"-Testimony in the Booz Case.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 22.-The Board of Inquiry investigating the allegation that panes in the city. The factory was closed | the late Oscar L. Booz was so ill treated while a cadet at the Military Academy that his health was impaired, began work early to-day, and adjourned at noon until

Wednesday. Cadet Sherrill, of North Carolina, gave some unimportant testimony, such as has been often repeated in the course of the investigation.

Major John M. Bannister, surgeon United States army, was recalled, and told of his testing the effects of partaking of four drops of "tropical pepper sauce," such as used in the cadets' mess hall. He said he tried it last night by dropping four drops of the sauce on the palm of his hand and taking it up with his tongue. He swallowed the sauce, although it tasted hot like the taste of a cayenne pepper pod. His throat, he said, was very susceptible to any irritation, but he felt no ill effects from the dose. Two young women who were present when he made the test, in a spirit of fun did likewise, and they too, found no difficulty in swallowing the same quantity.

In reply to General Clous, the witness said: "I positively swear that the taking of this sauce could not have directly or in directly caused tuberculosis of the throat or in any way to have caused the death of Cadet Booz two years after having taken

Cadet John R. Pool, of Michigan, testified that he never hazed Booz. He was in Breth's class. This was the fourth class

in 1897. "Did you see Breth hazed?" "No. sir, but I heard he was 'exercised considerably."

"What are the relations of the upper classmen to the fourth classmen?" MUST MAKE BEDS.

"With the exception of exercising, which has been abolished, it is about the same as formerly. We require them to do special work about our tents, cleaning guns, making up beds and so forth." "Have you heard of any fights since last

encampment?" "Yes, sir, I heard of four." "Between upper classmen and fourth

classmen?" inquired General Clous. "Yes, sir." "Who won?" asked the general.

"Two were won by upper classmen, one by a fourth classman, and the other was a Cadet Guy E. Carleton, of Michigan, testified that Booz was hazed, but that there was nothing brutal or severe in it. Others

had similar experiences. In reply to sevthe men accused, even after they had been | eral questions regarding Cadet Breth, the witness said: "I knew him, but did not know of his being hazed, or of being put in a 'straitjacket,' If he had been placed in a 'straitiacket' I certainly would have heard of it. I have had a special duty man from the fourth class. He made my bed, swept out the tent, carried water and cleaned my gun and bayonet."

Cadet Emery J. Pike, of Iowa, had heard of men being required to eat soap, but never knew of a positive case. "Did you ever ask anyone to eat soap?

asked General Clous. "No, sir." "Did you ever require a cadet to swallow any hot sauce?"

"No, sir." "You knew Cadet Breth?" "Yes, sir; I remember him on account of his 'woodenness.'

"In treating fourth class men by your methods of hazing was any difference

"Do you mean that he was wooden

made between the sons of rich men and those of poorer classes?" "Well, sir, there would be no distinction except when the rich man's son was conceited." answered the witness.

"Why do you haze fourth classmen?" asked General Brooke. "Fourth classmen are new and green and they are hazed to make them conform

make men out of them." NO DISCRIMINATION. "If a son of a general or the son of President of the United States came here.

to the rules, to obey their superiors and to

would he be hazed?" asked the general. "Yes, he would, if he were conceited, and it is likely he would be hazed anyhow." "You then evidently wish to make them all feel that they are on an equal footingthat none is better than the others?" said

In reply to General Brooke Cadet Cox. of Virginia, said that when a cadet in the fourth class was conceited it was taken out of him by hazing. "How long does the conceit last?" asked

General Brooke.

"That's the idea, sir."

the general. "About twenty minutes," replied the wit-

"Ah, then it is 'exercised," said the general, jokingly. "Yes, sir. "Does it ever return?"

"Not while he is a fourth classman, sir." General Brooke questioned the witness at times a class has osused a man to re

for making false statements or doing something in violation of this code."

"Any deviation from this standard, then, would be closely investigated by the class, and there is no intermediary between absolute truth and falsehood?" inquired Gen,

"That is exactly the idea, sir. I knew of a case about two years ago where a man did an ungentlemanly act, and he was required to resign," said the witness.

"Did he?" asked General Brooke. "He did, sir." Cadet Leonard A. Prunty, of Kansas, had, himself, taken pepper sauce. The

quantity was half a teaspoonful. He suffered no injury from it, the effect passing away in ten minutes. Cadet William M. Cooley, of Michigan,

said he could not say that he had not given sauce to lower class men.

"Have you seen it given, and if so, was any force used?" "I saw it given several times in the mess hall, but no force was used. The men

were told to take it, and they did. Eight drops was the most I ever saw given." "Have you known any cadets to be dragged from their tents?" asked General

"Yes, sir. I was dragged myself when a fourth-class man. I was lying on the comforter on the floor. Two or three masked men caught hold of it and pulled it with me on top out of the tent and up the

company street." "Have you ever known hands to be laid on a man and his body dragged on the

"No, sir, the bedding was always under-The court then adjourned until Wednes-

MAY RESULT IN WAR

EUROPEANS MUST NOT TRY TO are appearing at unexpected places in large SMASH THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Secretary Root Not Alone in Thinking the United States Would Fight to Maintain a Principle.

TREATY HAY-PAUNCEFOTE

TO BE FORWARDED TO GREAT BRIT-

AIN EARLY THIS WEEK.

Belief at Washington that It Will Be Finally Accepted by Her Maj-

esty's Government.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The official copy of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as amended and ratified by the Senate, reached the Department of State this morning, properly certified by the clerk of the Senate. The usual proceeding now would be to index and file the instrument as it came from the Senate and to furnish a copy properly attested by the secretary of state to the British ambassador for transmission to his government. An unusual procedure would be to permit the amended convention to lapse without further action, or, in other words, to bury it in the pigeon holes of the Department of State; but as the same result could have been accomplished by withdrawing the treaty from the Senate at any time before the final vote on its ratification was taken it is not likely any attempt to kill it by shelving it in the State Department will be

made. That department declines to state

what its course will be. There are signs that Lord Pauncefote is willing to transmit the amended treaty to his government, which is taken to mean that it will be accepted by the London government. Lord Pauncefote called on Secretary Hay this morning, after the receipt of the convention from the Senate, but neither he nor the secretary will say what passed between them. The only expression that has emanated from the State England should have the same length of two wounded and captured a quantity of time to announce her decision as the live stock and forage. United States took. As the treaty was drawn Feb. 5 last, this would mean that England should be allowed ten or eleven months to decide whether to ratify or reject it. If this idea obtains it would mean that the matter would remain in its present unsettled state until next November, just before the Fifty-seventh Congress will meet by operation of law. The corollary of this proposition is that the Nicaragua canal bill should remain unacted on at this session of Congress. This is not a very serious matter. The serious question at issue is the Monroe doctrine. This must be maintained at all hazards, and Secretary Root is not alone in the belief that the United States must fight to maintain it. There is a growing belief that our next war will be over this purely American principle. though opinion differs as to whether the contest is imminent or remote, but the general view is that it is sure to come. Meantime it is believed that England will sulk over the amended treaty for a time and end by ratifying it as the only way to preserve even a shadowy right to meddle in the control of an isthmian canal.

To Be Forwarded This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty with the Senate amendments was received at the State Department shortly after noon to-day. It was transmitted from the Senate through the White House. With the treaty was a simple statement, not signed by the president pro tem. of the Senate, but by Mr. Bennett, the secretary, reciting the action taken by the Senate on the convention. The State Department will forward the amendments in the usual course to the British government, and they will be on their way to London by the steamer which leaves New York next Tuesday. This action is rather more rapid than is usual in treaty making. Once it is taken there will be nothing more for the State Department to do until the British government has passed on the amendments, provided an unusual period of time is not so occu-

One Killed, Another Wounded.

OFFERMAN, Ga., Dec. 22.-A telephone

message from Sallie, a town near here, says Dr. C. W. Dedge was shot and killed by Leon Roberts and that F. M. Roberts. father of Leon, was probably fatally shot by Dedge. Dr. Dedge was a prominer dentist and a large naval stores operator. ength on the cadet "code of honor," and F. M. Roberts is a wealthy railroad tie conractor. Dedge and the elder Roberts, it is id, had a quarrel, when Leon Roberts in-

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA SAID TO BE MORE CRITICAL.

Rumors Rife in London that the Boers Are Appearing in Large Force at Unexpected Places.

SAID TO BE NEAR KIMBERLEY

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

Report that They Are on the Verge of Mutiny Not Credited and Prob-

ably Exaggerated.

DE WET'S CAPTURE DESIRED

KITCHENER'S OPPORTUNITY TO

MAKE A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Several Sharp Encounters Reported-Casualty List of 60 Killed and 162

Wounded Posted in London.

LONDON, Dec. 22.-Rumors are rife of erious trouble in South Africa. The Boers numbers, according to unofficial reports, and it is said the volunteers are on the verge of mutiny. It is known that the situation in Cape Colony is critical and that Afrikander citizens of her British Majesty's possessions are joining the Boers, but it is not probable the volunteers, although anxious to return home, have refused to continue fighting. However, whatever the real situation may be, it is certain General De Wet would be by far the most acceptable Christmas box to the average Englishman, though there seems little likelihood of the wish being granted. The desire for the suppression of this wonderful Boer leader, however, is accompanied by generous admiration of

his latest feat. "It would be unworthy of the British name," says the Times, "to refuse the credit that is due a feat of arms so brilliant as the unexpected dash backward of De Wet and his men through the British lines." Other papers take the same view. comparing the ride to Springhaus Nek with the charge at Balaklava. In fact, admiration for the extraordinary daring displayed by the Boers on this occasion almost predominates the chagrin at the failure of the British officers to cope with their opponents. There is springing up a philosophic indifference to the incapability of

generals in South Africa. Reverses have become the expected. LATE NEWS MEAGER. Since Lord Kitchener's dispatch of Wednesday last reporting the crossing of the Orange river into Cape Colony by two bands of Boers nothing official concerning events in South Africa has reached the public. To-night the news was most meager. Reports were received from Cape Town that the railway had been torn up in three place north of De Aar. A column of 500 of all arms, under command of Major Shute, left Colesberg Dec. 18 by the Philipstown road to relieve a post of twenty yeoman who were invested on a farm at Hamelfontein. The Boers had been beaten off by the yeomen before the relieving

captured. They stated that their party had lost two killed and twelve wounded. A Standerton dispatch, dated Dec. 18, says a sharp encounter took place with two parties of Boers near Kalkspruit, ten miles south of the railway. One of the Boer parties numbered 300. Both were routed after obstinate resistance. One retired in the direction of Grobelaar's drift and the other towards Villiersdorf. It is supposed Department relating to the treaty is that they lost severely: The British force lost

column arrived. Two wounded Boers were

Many people of all classes gathered about the War Office this evening anxious for the welfare of friends engaged in the war, and especially for that of those connected with the regiments which were engaged in the Nocitgedacht battle. At a late hour a list of the casualties to nencommissioned officers and men was posted, showing that

sixty had been killed and 162 wounded. Last Christmas society almost went crazy over plum puddings and chocolate hampers sent to the seldiers on the veldt. This year they are not mentioned. In fact, the public is unutterably weary of the long drawn out struggle, whose only interesting features are the sensational successes of De Wet. This in no way affects the government, whose determination to fight it out to the bitter end is evident from its decision to reinforce the already huge army in South Africa. Several members of the Cabinet, however, would be heartily grateful were the Boer leaders to sue for peace.

BOERS NEAR KIMBERLEY. The Evening Standard says it hears a report has reached London that Kimberley is seriously threatened by the Boers, None of the leading South African firms interested in Kimberley, however, has received information tending to confirm the report. A correspondent for an American newspaper, has cabled the following to New York: "Something very serious is happening to the British in South Africa. Lord Kitchener has completely shut off the news; serious Cabinet meetings and numerous portentous conferences are taking place at the War Office, while reinforcements of cavalry and irregular troops are being hurried out with all possible speed. There is growing discontent among the volunteer troops now in South Africa and a sop has been offered to them in the form of increase pay and multiplying the time credited to them. The Imperial Yeomanry are clamoring to come home. They went out for a year and saw the pampered favorites of the household cavalry and the city imperial volunteers relieved, while they have been given the pastiest work of the whole campaign. The government now offers to pay them \$1.25 a day if they stay. This is an increase from their present pay of 28 cents. The Colonials are demanding to be returned. This is in the face of great

It is learned that the Boers who have vaded Cape Colony, are commanded by Generals Hertzog, Philip Botha and Haas-broeck. Besides the commands already reorted, a force has crossed at Z reinforce the Boers occupying Phillipste

Dr. Leyds in Paris.

PARIS. Dec. 22-Dr. Leyds, the diplopatic agent of the Transvaal, who is on